Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 49.

Poetry.

"FORGIVE AND BE FORGIVEN."

BY L. AUGUSTUS JONES.

Brother traveler through this life,
Where misfortunes oft assail,
Battle nobly 'mid the strife,
Boldly face the fiercest gale;
Some may fail where you succeed;
Some who manfully have striven;
Keep this motto in your creed,
Oh, "*forgive and be forgiven.*"

If sneering foes dispute thy way,
With a smile still pass them by;
Heed not what their tongues may say,
Toiler let thy aim be high:
When you reach Fame's highest goal,
For which you manfully have striven;
All your foes with feeling soul,
Oh, "*forgive and be forgiven.*"

Ever trust in God above;
Though misfortune bear thee down;
Changeless is thy Maker's love,
Smiles he hides behind each frown;
Then when on your couch of death,
Life's last ties are sadly riven;
With thy last expiring breath,
Oh, "*forgive and be forgiven.*"

JUBILEE AT SPRINGFIELD.

Speeches of Mr. Lincoln and Senator Trumbull.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 21.—Our city was a scene of gaiety and festive joy last night such as has never before been witnessed here. The occasion was a grand turn out of the friends of Mr. Lincoln, in honor of the manifestation of respect and confidence evinced by the people of Illinois in their votes for Lincoln, Hamlin and the conservative views of the Republican party.

Although the celebration was intended to be strictly local, people from the neigboring country poured in in all sorts of conveyances during the whole day The city was splendidly illuminated in the evening, mostly with Chinese lanterns. The State House, a large square building, in the centre of a square in the middle of the city, presented the appearance of four walls of fire. The Wide Awake torchlight procession was quite large. It halted in front of Mr. Lincoln's home, and cheered for Mr. Lincoln until he appeared and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

Friends and Fellow Citizens—Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you, in common with all those who have thought fit by their votes to endorse the Republican cause. [Applause.] I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended that cause. [Applause.] Yet in all our rejoicings let us neither express nor cherish any hard feelings towards any citizen who by his vote has differed with us. [Loud cheering.] Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling. [Immense applause.] Let me again beg you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time.

The speech called forth the most unbounded enthusiasm, and numerous cries of go 'Go on,' 'That's right,' &c. At the conclusion cheers were given for Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Governor Yates, &c. The crowd then adjourned to the Wigwam.

The Wigwam was thronged the whole evening. After the procession terminated its march, speeches were made by R. Yates, Governor elect, Senator Trumbull and others.

Mr. Trumbull's speech, in view of his high position, and well known relations to the President elect, is taken as a reflex of the views of Mr. Lincoln. Hence it is the more important. The immense applause with which Mr. Trumbull was received having subsided, he said:

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

It is meet that Republicans should make merry and be glad, for the spirit of liberty, which with our rulers was dead, is alive again, and the constitution ordained to secure its blessings, which was lost sight of, is found.—Mr. Trumbull then congratulated the Republicans of Illinois on their having not only elevated one of their citizens to the Presidency, but also elected an entire State government, and secured thereby a United States Senator. Upon national topics Senator Trumbull discountenanced the idea of triumphing over political opponents, accepting all, by whatever name called, as brethren of a common country. He said Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate will neither belong to that or any other party when inaugurated. He will be the President of the country, and of the whole country, and I doubt not will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote, against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority. While they by whose votes he has been designated as Chief Magistrate of the people will expect him to maintain and carry forward the principles on which he was elected, they know that in doing so no encroachments will be made on the reserved rights of any of the States. They know that the Federal Government is one of delegated powers; that it can do nothing unless the authority for the act can be found in the instrument which created it; that all powers which are not conferred are reserved to the States or the people of the States. Hence when their political opponents have charged them with abolitionism, or attributed to them a desire to interfere with slavery in the States, or some fanatic has insisted they ought to do so, the reply has invariably been that the people, who made the Federal Government, did not think proper to confer it on such authority: and *it has, therefore, no more right to meddle with slavery in a State than it has with serfdom in Russia.* Nor are the people of the non slaveholding States in any way responsible for slavery in the States which tolerate it, because as to that question they are as foreign from each other as independent governments. I have labored in and for the Republican organization with entire confidence that whenever it should be in power, each and all of the States would be left in as complete control of their own affairs respectively, and at as perfect liberty to choose and employ their own means of protecting property and preserving peace and order within their respective limits, as they have ever been under any administration. Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln have expected and still expect this. They would not hove voted for him had they expected otherwise. I regard it as extremely fortunate for the peace of the whole country that this point, upon which the Republicans have been so long and so persistently misrepresented, is now to be brought to a practical test and placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. It should be a matter of rejoicing to all true Republicans that they will now have an opportunity of demonstrating to their political adversaries and to the world that they *are not for interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, nor the advocates of negro equality,* or of amalgamation, with which political demagogues have so often charged them. When this is shown, a reaction will assuredly take place in favor of Republicanism. The Southern mind, even, will be satisfied; the rights of Northern men will be respected, and the fraternal feeling existing in olden times, when men from all parts of the country went forth together to battle for a common cause against a common enemy, will be restored. Disunionists, *per se*, of whom unfortunately there has been a few in this country for some years, understand this, and are now in hot haste to get out of the Union, precisely because they perceive they cannot much longer maintain an apprehension among the Southern people that their homes, and firesides, and lives, are to be endangered by the action of the Federal Government. With such 'now or never' is the maxim; hence they seek to inflame the public mind by misrepresenting the objects and purposes of the Republican party, with the hope of precipitating some of the Southern States into positions from which they cannot, without dishonor afterwards recede, well knowing if they delay till after the new administration is inaugurated and tested, it will furnish no cause for their complaints. Secession is an impracticability, or rather an impossibility. The Constitution provides no way by which a State may withdraw from the Union—no way for a dissolution of the Government. It creates the general good, interferes but little with the individual rights of the citizen, except for protection. It is chiefly felt in its benefits and its blessings—not in its exactions. If every federal officer in South Carolina were to resign, their offices remain vacant, and its Legislature declare the State out of the Union, it would all amount to little except to inconvenience the citizens of the State. So long as the State did not interfere with the collection of the revenue on the seaboard, the people in other portions of the Union would not be in the least incommoded. What is the South Carolina army to do when raised? Whom is it to fight? Manifestly, if it commences a war on the United States officers engaged in collecting the revenues, it becomes the aggressor. This would be a revolution, and making war without a cause, for South Carolina makes no complaint against the present revenue laws.—Is she prepared for this—to become the aggressor? The only use I can see for her Minute Men is that they will enable the people the more readily to suppress any uprisings in their midst which their misrepresentations of purposes may have encouraged. She complains that the Fugitive Slave law is not executed in some of the States. This, if true, the whole country knows to be a sham. So far as South Carolina is concerned, she is so situated that no slave can escape from her limits into free States. However much cause the border slave States may have to complain of the escape of their negroes into the free States, it is clear South Carolina can have no such complaint. In her resolves she professes to be preparing to defend herself against encroachments on her rights. Let her adhere to this policy and not attempt to dictate to other States what they shall do, and no collision will occur, for no encroachments will be made.—The disunion feeling in the South is doubtless greatly exaggerated. A sort of terrorism seems to prevail in some places, which for the time, appears to have crushed out any manifestation of Union sentiment; but as the causes for this excitement are all imaginary, the election of a Republican President, in the constitutional mode, certainly affording no excuse for it, it is reasonable to suppose that a reaction will soon take place among the Southern people themselves, which will overthrow the disunionists at home.

It is a great mistake to class the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge as disunionists. Some few of them may be, but Mr. Breckinridge himself and his supporters as a class, are, I doubt not, as sincerely attached to the Union as many of those who, for political purposes during the recent exciting contest, sought to fasten upon them the stigma of disunion.—Should the conservative and Union men in any particular locality, be unable to cope with their adversaries, and South Carolina or any other State under the lead of nullifiers and disunionists, who have for years been seeking a pretext for breaking up the Government, plunge into rebellion, and without cause assail, by force of arms, the constituted authorities of the Union, there will be but one sentiment among the great mass of the people of all parties and in all parts of the country, and that will be that "the Union, it must and shall be preserved;" and woe to the traitors who are marshaled against it.

Mr. Trumbull concluded his speech with a rehearsal of the points which he conceived to be gained by the election of Mr. Lincoln, and retired amid the most enthusiastic applause.

Mrs. Lincoln gave a reception in the evening, and was visited by an immense number of people.

Mr. Lincoln leaves here at eleven o'clock to-day, and will arrive in Chicago at seven in the evening, when there will undoubtedly be a demonstration of people to see him, notwithstanding he wishes to travel quietly.

The Statement of several Western papers, tha Mr. Lincoln constantly receives large numbers of threatening letters from the South is unfounded. Some indiscreet epistles have reached him, but outright blackguardism and threats of violence are indulged in in only a few instances, and these bear evidence of originating in the lowest sources on their face.—Verbal and written requests to resign for the sake of the country have been made by well meaning men anxious for the preservation of the Union, which were kindly received, but produced no effect.

Sowing the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind.

The present monetary panic in the East is a manufactured one. It has no warrant or justification in any existing fact growing out of the state of trade either at home or abroad. It was a panic deliberately got up before the Presidential Election, for the purpose of scaring the people of New York into voting against Lincoln. It failed of that end, ignominiously, but those who made it, found themselves, when the election was over, unable to control it. They had failed to scare the great mass of intelligent voters of New York; but they had succeeded in alarming monied men, or in so disarranging financial affairs as to alarm the most timid among them, and now they are powerless to quiet that alarm. Thus what was at first intended as a mere political trick has become a financial calamity. The authors of it sowed the wind and are reaping the whirlwind.

There never was so little cause for a panic as now. The whole North and West was never in so good a condition for being prosperous as now. With the best crop ever gathered in the country, and a foreign demand for all the surplus of it at good prices, the people were, at the time this alarm was, wickedly set on foot, in excellent condition to reap the benefits of their three years' retrenchment, which the reverse of 1857 fastened on them. If there had been any overtrading, it was in the South. The North, the West and the Northwest were all on a solid foundation, buying as little as possible and selling all they could. The eastern cities, too, were reaping the benefits of all this. The surplus of the bountiful harvest of 1860 was pouring steadily into their laps, and every available vessel was laid hold of to carry it to Europe. Importations were falling off; the tide of gold was turning to us instead of from us; the North and West were paying off the debt which swamped them in 1857; and the railroads were gradually emerging from bankruptcy, in consequence of the immense carrying trade thrown upon them.

All these were the signs of unusual prosperity; and a commercial panic, in the midst of such evidences of commercial health, was, to use a hackneyed expression, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. That the panic did not grow out of this state of things, is plain: and it would puzzle any commercial man to enumerate any other causes for it.

The whole affair is, as we have said, the result of that wicked spirit which prompted a few New York merchants, under the lead of Howell Cobb, the undisguised traitor to his country who is serving under James Buchanan as Secretary of the Treasury, to stake the whole commercial prosperity of the country upon the hazard of the political die. It was the last desperate chance to defeat Lincoln, and like reckless gamblers, they put it all up and have lost.

If it was their loss, alone, no one would care. But, while trying to serve a political party with the aid of a momentary panic got up to order, they have involved the whole commercial community.

In the nature of things, however, a panic based upon nothing—a manufactured panic for political purposes, cannot last long. It had nothing to stand upon, at first, and it has nothing to feed upon, now. A short time will suffice to remove it. A commercial people, suffering from terror in the midst of unexampled prosperity, is a ridiculous as well as disgraceful sight; and there is too much shrewdness in the commercial mind not to comprehend this fact in the first cool moment that supervenes. The men who have partaken of the scare will then be much more heartily ashamed than they now seem to be terrified.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

A young widow who lately recovered heavy damages from a rich gentleman who hugged her somewhat rudely, should take care of her money—for she made it by a tight squeeze.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1832.

The following extracts indicate how General Jackson's proclamation in 1832 was received in South Carolina:

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 17, 1832.

The Declaration of War made by Andrew Jackson against the State of South Carolina occupies to day the larger portion of our columns. It will be read with the feelings which so extraordinary a document is calculated to excite. This unhappy old man has been suffered by his advisers to arrogate the power to coerce a State of the Confederacy. He has issued the edict of a Dictator—an edict which time will prove whether he dares or can enforce. He has attempted in this proclamation to intimidate the Whigs of South Carolina by threats, and to encourage and foment insurrection and violence on the part of the internal enemies of the State. This document was received here yesterday, and greeted with the indignation and contempt which it merits. In every freeman worthy of the name it has excited no other feelings but those of defiance and scorn. Recreants will hail it as a brave blow in the cause of treason.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 19, 1832.

This crisis for which every intelligent and resolute Carolina Whig has long been prepared is come. The efficacy of our remedy has been demonstrated. We were told it would be inefficient; it has proved so potent that an infuriated administration has been compelled, in despair of otherwise defeating us, to resort to brute force. We have always said that our remedy was of right peaceful—we never said that it would necessarily be peaceful—it is always in the power of a bad man to outrage right by violence, if unrestrained by principle or a fear of consequences personal to himself: Gen. Jackson has not furnished the first example. There has been a Cæsar, a Cromwell, and a Bonaparte—men of towering genius who have stooped to play the usurper. Why may not inferior spirit without as much heart as either, and with none of their genius, aspire to imitate them in those actions of their lives which alone he can imitate, because they are criminal.

In the Legislature, Mr. Pickens declared "he believed the contest would end in blood. The document of the President was none less than the edict of a tyrant, and if they were for war, he was ready, and it behooved all the citizens of the States to meet the storm with becoming manliness. He, for one, never would submit—if driven from the seaboard, he was for carrying on the war in the interior; if driven from the interior, he was for a *guerilla* warfare in the mountains; and if at last compelled to yield, he would die contending to the last drop of blood he had to sustain the ordinance, and the authority thereof. He adverted to the doctrines contained in the proclamation, relative to the rights of the State, and was astonished that the President should attempt to seduce the citizens of the State from their proper allegiance, and in no measured terms denounced the whole procedure. He concluded by saying, that before South Carolina should recede, he was for war up to the very knife, and he was for risking all at every hazard on the die that was cast."

The Panic and the Southern Trade.

The Baltimore *Sun* in announcing the suspension of specie payments by the Baltimore Banks, in a rather exulting spirit, says:

"Those who have heretofore derided the South, and treated lightly both the provocation to which it has been exposed and its results, will realize the fact that the mere suspension of trade with the North and the concentration by the South of her interests within her own territory, has caused already a very serious embarrassment in the monetary affairs of the North. These indications prove that the strength is with the South and in her resources: and identified with the South the interests of our citizens will be secure, and our position at once honored and prosperous."

If this panic is to be attributed exclusively to the power which the South wields in the business and financial circles, it is somewhat remarkable that its own people are compelled to bear the brunt of the infliction. The Southern cities, including Baltimore, Richmond and Charleston, were the first to yield to the pressure, and if we may rely on the statements of their own citizens, and suffering intensely from the "panic" which it has created. Now if the withdrawal of Southern trade from the North has anything to do with the condition of affairs according to any other mode of reasoning than that adopted by the secession parties, the Southern commercial centres would prosper at the expense of those proscribed at the North That the suspension is only a precautionary measure on the part of the Northern mopied institutions is rendered evident by the fact that their credit has not been impaired in the least by the proceeding. On the other hand, the Southern bank issues are at a fearful discount, and in some instances are not received on any terms.

Instead of these indications proving the strength of the resources of the South, they clearly show its inherent weakness and its absolute dependence on the Northern section of the confederacy. If in their blind infatuation they could be reached by reason or sensible argument, these contemners of the Union might learn a useful lesson from the state of affairs around them, and finally become convinced that the union of the States is their only hope of a prosperous existence in the future. The logic of the *Sun* may do very well for the monomaniacs who are now "revelling in treason" in the slaveholding States, but it will not pass current with people in either section who are sufficiently sane to take a common sense view of the matter.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

An Arkansas Traveler.

A contributor to the *Spirit of the Times*, thus describes a scene at the Anthony House in Little Rock, Arkansas:

"Late one bitter cold night in December, some eight or nine years ago, L. came into the bar-room as usual, to take his part in whatever was going on. For some reason the crowd had dispersed sooner than was customary, and but two or three of the townsfolks were there, together with a stranger, who had arrived a half hour or longer before, and who, tired, wet and muddy from a long Arkansas stage ride, his legs extended and shoes off, was consoling himself with two cbairs and a nap opposite the centre of the blazing log fire. Any one who has traveled until 10 o'clock, in a rough winter night, over an Arkansas road, can appreciate the comfort of the fruition before that fire place.

The drowsy example of the stranger had its effect on the others, and L., who took a seat in the corner, for a lack of conversation, was reduced to the poker for amusement. He poked the fire for a while, until it got red hot, and becoming disgusted, was about to drop it and retire, when he discovered the great toe of the stranger's foot protruding through a hole in one of his socks.

Here was a relief to L. He placed the glowing poker within a foot of the melancholy sleeper's toe, and began slowly to lessen the distance between them; one by one, the others, as they caught the joke, began to open their eyes, and being awakened, mouths expanded into grins, and grins into suppressed giggles—and one incontinent fellow's into a broad laugh. Closer and closer the red-hot poker neared towards the unfortunate toe The heat caused the sleeper restlessly to move his hands. L. was just about to apply the poker, when a sound of click' click! arrested his attention, He looked at the stranger—the latter, with one eye oper, had been watching his proceedings, and silently brought a pistol to bear upon L.—In a voice just audible, he muttered in a tone of great determination.

"Jest burn it! *Burn it!* Jest burn it! and I'll be d—d if I don't stir you up with ten thousand hot pokers in two seconds!"

L. laid down the poker instanter, and remarked:

"Stranger, let's *take a drink!*—in fact, gentlemen, all of you."

L. afterwards said they were the cheapest drinks he ever bought.

"SHE WORKS FOR A LIVING."

Commend us to the girl of whom it is sneeringly said, "she works for a living;" in her we are always sure to find the elements of a true woman—a real lady. True, we are not prepared to see a mincing step, a haughty lip, a fashionable dress, or hear a string of splendid nonsense about the balls and young men, the new novels and their next party—no no; but we are prepared to hear the sound words of good sense, language becoming woman, neat dress, mild brown, and to witness movements that would not disgrace an angel.

You who are looking for wives and companions, turn from the fashionable, lazy, haughty girls, and select one from those who work for a living, and never—our word for it—will you repent your choice. You want a substantial friend, and not a doll; a help-mate, and not a help eat; a counsellor, and not a simpleton.—You may not be able to carry a piano into your house, but you can buy a spinning-wheel or a set of knitting needles. If you cannot buy a ticket for the ball, you can visit some afflicted neighbor.

Be careful, then, when you look for companions, and when you choose. We know many a foolish man, who, instead of choosing an industrious and prudent woman for a wife, took one from the fashionable stock, and is now lamenting his folly in dust and ashes. He ran into the fire with his eyes wide open, and who but himself is to blame?

The time was when the ladies went a visiting and took their work with them. This is the reason why we had such excellent mothers. How singular would a gay woman look in a fashionable circle darning her father's stockings, or carding wool to spin! Would not her companions laugh at her? And yet such a woman would be a prize to somebody.—Blessed is the man who chooses for his wife from despised girls "who work for their living."

A Mighty River.

The Amazon, the largest river in the world, has on area of drainage nearly three times as large as that of all the rivers of Europe that empty themselves into the Atlantic. This plain is entirely covered with a dense primeval forest, through which the only paths are those made by the river and innumerable tributaries. This forest is literally impenetrable. Humbolt remarks that two mission stations might be only a few miles apart, and yet the residents would require a day and a half to visit each other along the windings of small streams.—Even the wild animals get so involved in the impenetrable masses of wood (even the jaguar) that they live for a long time in the trees, a terror to the monkeys, whose domains they have invaded. The trees measures from eight to twelve feet in diameter, and the intervals are occupied by shrub-like plants, which here, in these tropical regions, become arboresent. It is navigable for two thousand miles from the ocean; it is nearly one hundred miles wide at its mouth, in some places eight hundred feet deep, and its torrents projects, as it were, into the ocean more than eight hundred miles, perceptibly altering its waters at this distance from the American shore.

FALLEN HUMANITY!

Fallen humanity! How sad the term! What a dark and fearful picture is rolled up in these two words! To be human as human beings generally are, is bad enough, but to be below—fallen! is one of the saddest conditions in which a mortal can be placed. How fearful to think that life's rosy morn is at an end in night's raging tempest; that the fair, innocent babe is to fill the drunkard's grave; that the youthful will die in a garret from which the last ray of virtue went out long ago! Fallen humanity! The mind draws from the contemplation of the scene of degradation and woe; the stout heart grows faint; the tearless eyes are dim, prayer ascends to God.

Fallen humanity! What a death knell this strikes to the heart of many a one! 'Tis a funeral of hopes and joys now fed with the flames of sin.

'Tis perhaps a mother's only son, a father's darling daughter, Oh! how large are the Potter's fields, how many victims has fallen humanity!

"Help! help!" ring in our ears from morn till night. Some poor being is perishing, some lamps of hope are going out. Why stand we idle? Rescue those that are sinking—turn back the crowd and replenish the oil—light the lamps, and raise the sinking one upon *terra firma.*

Fallen humanity! We see it written on the face of hundreds every day; 'tis in the streets, the workshops—it fills our bar rooms, our jails, and hospitals. Then, to the rescue!—Wait not, is there not enough work for us all?

"Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work."

A traveling agent, passing a farm, saw a boy at work in the corn field by the roadside, and being of an inquiring turn of mind, he stopped his horse and thus addressed the youth:

"My son, whose farm is this?"

"Dad's," was the laconic reply.

"Does your father raise any stock?"

"Ees, lots uv 'em."

"What kind?" continued the stranger.

"Corn-stocks, mostly," was the reply, as he proceeded to hoe a hill of the article, and the stranger went on his way, musing.

"I vants to shippen der Lucila," said a foreigner to the clerk in a shipping office.

"Well," said the clerk, pen in hand, 'what's your name?"

"It ish Hans Vannaootebiastinidttadnedarsmuseighbyporebelkvenzquilgwpainsewismopluritp," said Duchy, gravely, spitting out his old quid and taking in a fresh one.

"Heaven!" said the clerk, "I can't write that. Look here, Mister, what is it in English, do you know?"

"Yaw, Ich does. It ish Yon Smidt."

A little boy was sent up stairs by his mother to get a satchel that hung behind the wardrobe. The boy returned without the required article.

"Couldn't you find it?" asked the mother.

"Yes, I saw it there, but——"

"Couldn't you reach it?"

"Yes, I could reach it, but "

"Why didn't you get it then?"

"Because the old musket stood close by it," said the boy, shaking his head knowingly, "and I was afraid it would snap right at me."

COULDN'T FOOL HIM.—Soon after the telegraph was put in operation on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in Marion county, one of the natives stepped into the office and wanted to know the price of pork in Cincinnati. In a few moments an answer came, with a charge of thirty-five cents for the information; but the "hoosier" was too smart to be caught in that way, and replied—"Oh, no, Mr. Telegraph, you can't, fool me that way. I'm not so green as you think I am! That darned tickin' thing of yourn haint been out of this room; I watched it all the time!"

EXTRAVAGANCE.—Give the ladies full permission of surpassing evin the lilies of the field in glory of appearance. The press must stop its abuse of the women and look after the men. The extravagance of the latter in segars, brandy toddies, fast trotting horses and doubtful luxuries, is infinitely more ruinius than that of the ladies in lace and brocade; the former is ruinous to health, morals and purse, while the latter only slightly damages the pockets of the "lords and masters."

TIRED OUT.—A three-year-old nephew of one of my friends had finished his usual prayer at his mother's knee, when she said—"Now, Willie, pray for your grandfather and grandmother." He did as directed. "Now for your aunts and uncles. His petitions went up singly for each class. "And now, Wille, pray for all the world," said his mother. Wearied out, perhaps, by the length, of his exercises, he immediately exclaimed, "Ma, it's just as much as I can do to pray for *my own* 'lations.'"

'Were you ever baptized?' inquired an earnest minister of a green candidate. 'N-n-no, sir, never, only one't and then I *fell in.*'

Why was Adam the best runner that ever lived? Because he was the first in the human race.

A French breakfast—two salt cellars and a muffin.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Dec. 7, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

The Cabinet—Gen. Cameron.

Pennsylvania deserves a place in the Cabinet of PRESIDENT LINCOLN! Who denies this? No one. Her delegation at Chicago, were in favor of making Gen. SIMON CAMERON, the Standard-bearer of the hosts of freedom, in the late canvess, and when it became apparent that he would not be nominated, the Pennsylvania delegates, recorded their votes in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and this course of our members of that Convention, made that gentleman the candidate, and consequently the President. Gen. Cameron immediately acquiesced, and no man in the Union did more for Mr. Lincoln's success, and the success of our glorious cause. His labors in behalf of Governor Curtin, were ardous, and our success, principally through Gen. Cameron's efforts at the first election, made the election of Mr. Lincoln a forgone conclusion. Nor did he stop here. His exertions were continued for Mr. Lincoln, and he had the proud satisfaction of knowing that his State gave the largest plurality, and the largest majority, of any State in the Union. We do not know the views of Gen. Cameron on this matter but if he would accept a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, he ought to have it. It would satisfy the people of our State, and add credit to the Administration of President Lincoln. No man is better qualified, than Gen Cameron, for the Interior, Treasury, or Post Office Department.—He would equally adorn either station, and reflect honor on the State of Pennsylvania.

State Treasurer.

Among the most important acts of the next Legislature, will be the election of State Treasurer, in place of Hon. ELI SLIFER, who will not again be a candidate. We only hear of the name of one gentleman in connection with this station, and that is that of Hon. HENRY D. MOORE of Philadelphia. Mr. Moore is one of the ablest and most talented men in the State, and has rendered very efficient service in the late campaign, as well as in former ones. He is well and very favorably known in our County, and his election would be hailed with delight by our people.

TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS.—We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD F. JAMES, of West Chester, Pa., the publisher, for a copy of the work bearing the above title, by WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq., of West Chester, a member of the bar of that place. This work is a compilation of the laws relating to the duties of Justices of the Peace, Constables, Supervisors of roads, &c. It also contains a number of blank forms for instruments of writing most in use. The work is valuable, and should be in the hands of every man. It is for sale at the Bookstore of H. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.—Price $1.25.

BEDFORD LYCEUM.

The members of this Lyceum will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, at 6½ o'clock. Performances for said evening, Declamation, by John Palmer; Essay, by A. N. Raub. Question for discussion: "Has a State a right to secede?" Affirmative, O. E. Shannon; Negative, A. King. The public are invited to attend.

Neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Douglas will receive an Electoral vote in the South. Neither Mr. Breckinridge nor Bell will receive an Electoral vote in the North. How is the account of sectionalism here? Is it right for the South to vote only for men who favor Slavery and wrong for the North to vote for men who favor Freedom?

POOR HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—The Poor Directors on Tuesday appointed Mr. George Widel, of Bedford Township, Steward vice Wm. Leary. The old Miller, Treasurer and Clerk, were re-appointed. We learn that there were about *twelve* applicants for Steward! and quite a number fer Miller.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for November, has been received. Its contents are very interesting. It is a work that every one ought to have. Price $3 a year. Blackwood, and any one of the British Quarterlies, $5; the four Quarterlies and Blackwood, $10. Leonard Scott & Co., 79, Fulton St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—The attention of persons in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for Township and Local Laws of this State.

California and Oregon have both gone for Lincoln, which increases his vote to 180 electors, which gives him a majority of 57 over all opposition.

The Bedford Gazette, of the 23d ult., had an article headed "Nullification in Pennsylvania," in which it charges that the Republicans of Pennsylvania have passed laws in conflict with the fugitive slave law. The laws passed in Pennsylvania are principally designed to prevent kidnapping and riotous proceedings in case of an arrest of a fugitive. If these conflict with the fugitive slave law, the singular feature will be presented this winter of a set of self-styled democratic papers and politicians appealing to the People's and Republican party—or as they like to style them, the *Black* Republican party—*to do justice to the South by repealing acts every one of which was passed by legislatures either in part or wholly democratic, and sanctioned by democratic governors!* Even the new Penal Code adopted last winter, and copied by the Gazette, containing some of these provisions, was the labor of *three democratic lawyers*, and signed by a democratic governor! The People's and Republican party having both branches of the Legislature and the Governor, we hope they will appoint committees of able men to examine these laws dispassionately, and if they are in violation of the Constitution of the United States or laws made in pursuance thereof, repeal these democratic violations—first, because it would be right, and secondly, because the People's and Republican party, with more majority than many slaveholding States have votes, can not only afford to be just, but magnanimous.

Several of the Locofoco papers, and the Gazette is among the number, are now busy in defending the treason of South Carolina, and one or two of the other cotton States. This is not strange, as there were *tories* in the Revolution, and there are *tories* in the North now! If some States have enactments obstructing the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, they were passed generally before the Republican party arose, and many of them by the Locofocos. All such laws ought to be repealed.—We do not uphold wrong laws in either section of our Republic, but those who throw all the aggression on the North ought to carry back their memories a few years and recall the expulsion of Mr. Hoar from South Carolina, having been sent there by the State of Massachusetts as an agent to see that no injustice was done to the free negroes on board the Massachusetts vessels, to the brutal and cowardly assault on Sumner, to numerous cases of kidnapping, and the maltreatment of Northern men in the South, too often without cause.

As the public seem to have but little knowledge of facts relating to this subject, we quote a portion of an article from the Philadelphia Inquirer, which will perhaps enlighten some folks who seem to have more faith in "democratic" newspaper statements than they have in aught else that is in print—the Scriptures not excepted:

In 1826, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the act "to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, relative to fugitives from labor, for the protection of people of color, and to prevent kidnapping." Under this act a person named Edward Prigg, was indicted by the Grand Jury of York Co., for having carried off a negro woman from the State, with intent to sell and dispose of her as a slave. The negro was shown and admitted to have been a slave who had escaped from Maryland. The defendant, Prigg, was the agent of her owner, who had obtained a warrant from a magistrate, in accordance with the act of 1826, on which the negro was arrested and brought before the magistrate, who then refused to have anything to do with the case. Prigg then took the slave back to Maryland without complying with the provisions of that act, requiring him to establish his claim before a magistrate. For this he was indicted under the act. The defendant was found guilty, and the case was carried up on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which gave a *pro forma* judgment against the defendant, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States. On the argument before the latter tribunal the cause was conducted on the footing of an amicable suit between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which had become a party in interest; and the good faith of Pennsylvania in passing the act of 1826 was admitted by the counsel for the defendant. The Supreme Court decided that that part of the act of 1826, under which the defendant has been indicted and convicted for kidnapping, was unconstitutional, because under the clause of the Constitution, the owner of a fugitive slave had the right of recaption, provided he can do it without any breach of the peace or illegal violence. And the court went further and decided, tho' with some dissenting voices, that the whole of the portion of the act which provided the mode in which the reclamation of fugitives from labor should be conducted was unconstitutional, because Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over the subject. The court further decided that the constitutionality of the power conferred upon State magistrates by the act of Congress of 1793 was doubtful, although such magistrates might, if they choose, exercise that authority, unless forbidden by the State Legislature.

The case was decided in 1842, and the act against kidnapping being held to be unconstitutional, a large class of persons were left without any protection from abduction, since, if the negro stealer could only escape with his victim to a slave State, he would be able to dispose of him beyond recall. Accordingly, the Legislature of this State, in 1847, passed an act on this subject, which is still in force, except a single section repealed in 1852 forbidding the use of the State and county prisons, for the detention of fugitive slaves. This act is, in substance, as follows:

The first and second sections against kidnapping are almost identical with those of the act of 1826, except that the words "free negro or mulatto" are used instead of "negro or mulatto." These sections have since been held constitutional. The third section prohibits judges and other magistrates of the State from exercising any jurisdiction in fugitive slave cases. While this section is predicated upon the principle recognized by the United States Supreme Court, that the States have a right to prohibit their magistrates from acting under the fugitive slave law of 1793, it perhaps would have been as well if the State had abstained from any legislation at all in this particular. The admission of the court that a State might prohibit her magistrates from acting under a Congressional law, did not require that every State should proceed to do so.—Besides, the general current of the opinion in Prigg's case is against any 'intermeddeling' of State authority in the matter. Pennsylvania would have set a good example to the other States if she had literally complied with the judgment of the Supreme Court, and left all legislation on the subject to Congress.

Now, however, the present fugitive slave law by implication, takes away the power to act under it from all State judges and magistrates, and confides those powers exclusively to the United States commissioners and judges. The fourth section of the act of 1847 prohibits the owner of the fugitive from retaking him in a violent and tumultuous manner, so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, and imposes a penalty or fine, of not more than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment for not more than three months, on conviction. The limitation to the right of recaption, indicated by the Supreme Court, was that the owner must exercise it without any breach of the peace or illegal violence. The fifth section of the act of 1847 reserves the right of the State judges to issue writs of habeas corpus in all cases of arrest and imprisonment. This act has been re-enacted in the penal code passed at the last session of the Legislature, with an additional section prohibiting, under a penalty of five hundred dollars, any attempt to enforce a sale made within this State of a fugitive slave who is within this State at the time of sale.

A SPICY LETTER.

A committee of young men in Boston, of which James Redpath, the notorious English Abolitionist, is the Secretary, recently sent a letter to Gov. Packer, inviting him to participate in a proposed meeting at Tremont Temple, in Boston, on the anniversary of the execution of John Brown. Gov. Packer returned the invitation, with the following reply, written on the blank leaf of Redpath's letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1860.

Sir: In my opinion, the young men whose names are attached to the foregoing letter, would better serve God and their country by attending to their own business. John Brown was rightfully hanged, and his fate should be a warning to others having similar proclivities.

WM. F. PACKER,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. JAMES REDPATH, Boston.

Sam Houston has been making a speech at Independence, Texas. We quote from a report printed in a Galveston paper:

"However much he might regret the election of Lincoln, still, if constitutionally elected, he ought to, and should be, inaugurated.—Yes! they would have to walk over his dead body, if he was not!"

The Governor was very severe on Calhoun and South Carolina, but lauded Benton, Clay and others. He never missed an opportunity to give a thrust, and to heap abuse upon South Carolina and her doctrines.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has refused to convene an extra session of the Legislature.—He is unwilling to "place Maryland in a position appearing to join in any treasonable designs against the Union."

Congress met on Monday, and organized.—The Message was read on Tuesday. We have not yet seen a copy. We will lay it before our readers next week. Good feeling seemed to prevail.

Yesterday week, Thanksgiving day, was generally observed in this place. A sermon was preached by Rev. H. Heckerman, of the German Reformed Church, in the Presbyterian Church. Subject, slavery.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, in reference to the meeting of the Teachers' Institute, on the 27th inst.

The 27 electors for Pennsylvania, met in Harrisburg on last Wednesday, and cast the vote of the State for Lincoln.

Every Free State, except New Jersey, has gone for Lincoln, and four-sevenths of that State has gone for him.

SARSAPARILLA.—This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its powe. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the advertisement of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in our columns, and we know it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers.—*Organ*, Syracuse, N. Y.

TRENTON, Nov. 23.—All the banks in West Jersey have suspended specie payments today.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Both the banks of Trenton have suspended specie payments. They will pay out only small amounts to business men in the city.

It is said that Horace Fry and his handsome wife are again living in the utmost harmony and happiness at the Continental, in Philadelphia.

The New Orleans Courier says that a paper is about to be started in that city for the avowed purpose of sustaining the administration of Mr. Lincoln.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

South Carolina Will Surely Secede.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1860.

There is no use of blinking the fact, or striving to delude ourselves with deceptive hopes. We have got to confront the naked issue of Disunion, which is already almost upon us, and cannot be put aside by any small arts or expedients. South Carolina will declare herself out of the Union by ordinance, in forty-eight hours after the Convention shall meet on the 17th of December. If she cannot get a good partner, she will play the game alone. So much is certain. It is unnecessary to go back and inquire how this condition of things was brought about, or who is responsible. Everybody knows that the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations, aided by Douglas and other reckless leaders, must answer for the crime. The question now is, how are we to meet the crisis at hand, and how dispose of it with the least shock to our institutions, and the least injury to all concerned?

The conspiracy to combine the Cotton States under an independent Government, with the re-opening of the African slave-trade as its leading idea, is not of recent origin. It has been progressing gradually for years, and become more compact and united, as the inevitable loss of the power, so long directed by that influence, approached its culmination.—If Col. Fremont had been elected four years ago, a demonstration would have been made. It was all planned here for a large portion of the South to retire from the House of Representatives when the votes of the Electoral Colleges were to be counted. They only wanted a convenient pretext to set the ball in motion. This has been found in Mr. Lincoln's success. South Carolina has for the third time, in less than a generation, taken the lead in a revolutionary scheme. Her politicians have at last, and by persistent effort, succeeded in misleading the body of the people, and in silencing all opposition—even that which patriotically mourns the rashness of this attempt.

Disregarding all consequences, she will take the plunge, and to insure the cooperation of the States which still hold back and cling to their traditions, she desires a collision with the General Government, and will not scruple, if need be, to provoke one. Her ambition is a Cotton Empire, with South Carolina at the head of it. Secession is disunion, and is so meant by her. It is not possible under our Constitution, as a peaceful resort.—South Carolina does not wish that it should be so. She wants a revolution with blood, to cement the unity of her projected empire with Cotton for King. The President has only power to execute existing laws and to summon the militia in certain cases. In the unusual state of affairs which would arise if South Carolina attempted to open the port of Charleston—her only one—additional legislation would be required from Congress, and in the existing state of parties that could not be obtained. So far as the militia are concerned, it would be an absurdity to call them out in S. Carolina. The President of course could resist an attempt to seize the forts and property of the U. S. by force, and he might go further.—But would it be wise to do so? That is the question.

Looking at the whole subject calmly and impartially, it appears most prudent, since South Carolina has declared her hatred of the "accursed Union," to let her depart in peace.—When the President notifies Congress of her ordinance, let it be fairly considered and accepted by a solemn vote of both Houses.—Give her the public property within her borders, treat her liberally in all things, and with the best wishes for her prosperity, let her make the experiment of a seperate Government.—The case has no precedents in our history, and has therefore to be treated according to its necessity. Two-thirds of both Houses may propose amendments to the Constitution, and a similar vote or even a majority might be permitted to release a State from her obligations under it. In no event ought coercion to be tried, because however great the provocation may be to assert the full powers of the Government, this Union cannot be held together by compulsion. A single blow in such a contest would drive every Southern State in sympathy, and by the force of an irresestible attraction to the side of South Carolina. She knows that, and would rather have it struck than not. Judge Magrath expressed as much, at the first meeting after he abandoned the U. States Court, and he means all he says and sometimes a little more.

There is no good reason why this rupture of old ties should be bloody. South Carolina has been discontented and morbid and morose for thirty odd years. Her people can never be convinced by conciliation, or persuaded by concessions. Every advance will be treated as the prompting of a craven and selfish nature, ready to surrender principle when supposed interest is involved in danger. Already her organs repel suggestions for the repeal of Personal Liberty bills as dictated by fear and truckling.

It is useless, therefore, to move in that direction. We are brought, then, to the alternative of meeting the issue by civil war or by peace. The horrors of the first promise no solution, but anarchy, desolation, and bankruptcy. The other is an easy transition, if we will confront it bravely, and not suppose the heavens are to fall because South Carolina is about to set up for herself, or even to form a Cotton Confederation. It will not require much time for her tax-burdened people to discover how they have been betrayed into rashness, or to visit upon the authors of their certain ruin the penalties which ought to follow such criminal deception.

From the Southern Standard, Trenton, Tenn.

Opinions of the Southern Press.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—This fountain-head of tories, nullifiers, rebels, hotheads, fools, and traitors, has become the standard of *Southern* statesmen. It furnished the main body of tories in the Revolution. Then supported Aaron Burr for the Presidency instead of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and founder of the Democratic party. The next characteristic step was to nullify the laws of Congress and draw the sword against a Government presided over by such men as Jackson, Clay, and Webster. Ever since then the turbulent and disunion elements of the Government have made their headquarters in South Carolina.

They were maddened when Calhoun failed to effect the fell scheme of secession, and have ever since made their patriotism subservient to revenge. The State has no cause for complaint. No slave can escape from her far southern borders. The tariff pays the expenses of the Federal Government, and there is nothing lacking but to keep up a State Govdrnment to her liking. The Federal Government, then, does not lay the weight of its little finger upon her, but has to endure her Congressmen who swim in whiskey and bully all Washington.

The truth is that South Carolina never had a *scintilla* of wisdom, moderation, or conservatism, and has now become completely deranged.

We love Tennessee and Kentucky. Their banners have floated over every battle-field in triumph and glory, and never did either utter a sentiment disloyal to the Union. Their citizens are noble and patriotic, and have ever delighted to honor such men as Clay and Jackson.

Upon these men, even in her better days, South Carolina waged an unceasing and malicious war. What, then, shall we do in this hour of peril? Will Old Whigs abandon the teachings of Clay, and veteran Democrats repudiate the maxims of Jackson, to worship at the shrine of South Carolina, just when her madness and revenge have reached the climax? We hear the answer from every hill top and every valley—from every Whig and every Democrat coming to the conservative element of the other States, louder than seven peals of thunder. No! never, while the past is remembered or true statesmanship has foothold in America! The border States bear the suffering and loses resulting from the Union, and will not hesitate to repudiate the spurious guardianship and appeal to the Constitution and the Union for protection instead of a set of madmen.

South Carolina would bring Canada to our doors, nullify the Fugitive Slave law, surrender the Capitol, the Treasury, and the army of the nation to our enemies, that they might employ them in the destruction of our towns and cities, in laying waste our farms, and in stirring up the servile population to indiscriminate and barbarous murder when the gallant sons of the border had been called away to form a bulwark for the protection of South Carolina and the other rash seceding States. Oh! what philanthropy! It entails war, famine death, and should be greeted not by the smiles of heaven or the congratulations of mankind, but with scorn by all patriotic men, and the instigators should dance to the deadly music of the cannon.

From the Cumberland Civilian.

Some mad caps in Baltimore have hoisted a Palmetto flag, and some few thoughtless men in other portions of our State avow their sympathy with the secession movements of the cotton States. On what principle this is done we are at a loss to comprehend. If the star spangled banner has lost its virtue—if it is no longer the standard under which patriots can rally, is there not the standard of our own noble State, which never trailed before its enemies or been lowered in the presence of tyrants? What is there in the Palmetto standard to attract attention, that preference should be given to it over that under which the old Maryland line so gallantly fought? Who can call to mind the bloody scenes of '76, when the tories of South Carolina so indiscriminately put to the sword the patriots of the Revolution and mercilessly burnt up their homes, and then talk of enlisting under its standard and sympathising with its mad schemes of disunion. No man of Maryland birth, in whose veins flows the blood of Revolutionary sires, can give his countenance to the present doings of the cotton States.

But why is it that the extreme Southern States wish to secede from the Union? The only reason that at present can be urged is that some of the Northern States have passed laws that obstruct the enforcement of the fugitive slave law. But these laws have been on their statue books for a number of years. If they are so obnoxious as to justify a dissolution of the Union, why is it that there has been no movement like that of the present until this day?—We hesitate not to say, that being without just cause, this is adopted as the pretext for the present movement. The extreme South has been anxious for years to re-open the slave trade—under the present government that cannot be done, but if they can erect a Cotton State Republic, they can accomplish their purpose. Negroes can be imported from Africa at $100 each. By such a process their laborers will be greatly increased and by consequence they themselves enriched. But it will impoverish us. Our slave property will largely depreciate, and men who now count their thousands will hardly be worth hundreds—hence they don't want the border States to go with them, for they fear that they would oppose the opening of the slave trade. The secret of the secession movement is not the aggressions of the North, but a desire to open the accursed slave traffic.

Pennsylvania made the first turnpike road in the United States, laid the first railroad, established the first water works, ran the first locomotive, established the first hospital, the first law school, the first public museum, the first hall of music, and the first library in the world opened freely to all. It has also given the largest majority against Locofocoism of any State in the Union at the late election just passed. Good for the Old Keystone!

When is a star like the Republican President? When it is *a blinkin'* (Abe Lincoln.)

Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road.

During the trial of the Railroad cases last Court, the financial condition of the Company, and the prospects of the road, were given by one of the officers conversant with its affairs.—A. L. Russell, Esq., the Secretary and Treasurer, under oath, gave substantially the following statement.

The floating debt of the P. & C. R. R. Co., which was $500,000, has been reduced, within the last few years, to $100,000. The Company has also paid the Fayette R. R. Co., for the construction of about a mile of the main stem above Connellsville, and is now building the City division, from Port Perry to Pittsburg, a distance of 10 6 10 miles, which will be ready this winter. The Company have negotiated for the Rails from the Cambria Iron Co., and they are being delivered and laid. The completion of these 10 6 10 miles is the first important requisite to the further extension of the road Eastward. The completion of the City division will make in all a paying and uninterrupted road of 60 miles in length.

The work at the Sand Patch Tunnel, with the approaches and the heavy sections east of it, cost the Company, the sum of $218,203 65. The Tunnel can be completed in about the same time as other heavy sections on the road, say about a year.

Arrangements have been made with, and Baltimore had agreed, to retire her one million mortgage, which she holds for her million spent on the road, and permit the Company to raise by mortgage or otherwise sufficient to complete the road. Negotiations are now being made to raise this sum with a show of success. Mr. Russell further stated that with 60 miles of road completed and stocked, the sum expended on the Sand Patch Tunnel, and other heavy sections, with the amount of subscriptions not yet collected in, will be a sufficient basis, upon which a fund can be raised to complete the entire road, and he has hopes of seeing it put under contract within a year from next spring.

He also stated that the suspension of the payment of interest on the Stock paid in, was only temporary, and the same was done by other Railroad companies of the time of the crisis. That the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company is now in a better and more flourishing condition than either the Fort Wayne or the Penna. Central Companies were at the same stage of their history.

Mr. Russell is a gentleman of high character and is favorably known here, is a native of Bedford and was a Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Johnson's administration. He has no stock or other interest in the Road, besides being one of its officers and friends and his testimony may well be looked upon with interest by the many friends of the road here. It is not often when a sworn testament, with an opportunity of cross examination, can be had of the financial condition of a cooperation and never from a more reliable and trust-worthy source than the foregoing.—*Somerset Herald.*

NEGRO EQUALITY.

One of the bugbears of the late Presidential campaign was, that the Republican party and all the supporters of Lincoln wanted to make negroes in all respects equal to whites. The falsehood of this statement has been abundantly proved. In the State of New York, where Republicanism is of the strongest Seward type, the question of amending the Constitution, so as to allow negroes to vote, was submitted to the people at the polls on the same day that they were to vote for President. And yet, while there was a majority of about fifty thousand for Lincoln, the proposed negro suffrage amendment was defeated by more than one hundred thousand. Lincoln had 361,210 votes, but negro suffrage had only 172,477, showing that nearly two hundred thousand Lincoln men were opposed to it. If the same question had been submitted to the people of the other States that voted for Lincoln, it would have been decided in the same way, and in most States more emphatically than it was in New York.

Of the two ladies who opened the respective balls of New York and Boston with the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Gov. Morgan was, in early life, a milliner, Mrs. Gov. Banks, a factory girl.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies, and if you do, you ought to at once take a cough pill, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take Humphrey's Homeopathic Cough Pills.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Dec. 7. No. 562 Broadway, New York.

REMEMBER, Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight of mankind. They are vile and filthy, as well as fatal.—They arise from impurity and contamination of the blood, and are to be seen all around us, everywhere. Thousands daily are consigned to the grave from the direful effects of this disease. But why trifle any longer, when the remedy is at hand? DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER—the only effectual preparation now before the people, that does its work mildly and safely. It does not close the issue superficially, while

Foul corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen.

but purges the entire system of all impure matter, invigorates the body, and leaves the afflicted in the enjoyment of good health. To convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, try but one bottle, and be convinced. Sold by all the Druggists in this place, and dealers throughout the country.—Nov. 23-4t.

Dr. Hostetter's Bitters have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, is to purchase a bottle and be convinced.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. See advertisement.—Dec. 7.

A BOOK

THAT EVERY

Farmer, Mechanic and Business Man Wants.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS,

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

COMPILED FROM THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY BY

WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq.

AND PUBLISHED BY

EDWARD F. JAMES,

WEST CHESTER, PA.

THIS work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It teaches the duties of Constibles with all the necessary forms, appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of puplic and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessors.

It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws with all the necessary Forms.

It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal *Forms* which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Coverants, Deeds, Depositions, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases The work is bound in Law Sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1 25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State, and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one.

Bedford County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

Henry C. Reamer is General Agent for Bedford County.

P. S.—Good canvassers wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications, which must be made at an early date, should be addressed to

H. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 7, 1860.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS Henry Ickis, late of Union Township, dec'd, died seized of the following real estate, to wit: The mansion tract of land, situate in said Township of Union, containing 228½ acres, more or less, on which are erected two log dwelling houses, a double log Barn and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Amos Edwards, William Berkhimer, Adam Ickes, the heirs of John McDonald, and others. Also a tract of land on George's Creek, in the Township of St. Clair, adjoing lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alx. McGregor and others, containing 158¼ acres more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings; leaving a widow, Margaret Ickes, and issue nine children, to wit: George Ickes, John Ickes, and Adam Ickes, residing in Lower Sandusky County Ohio, Michael Ickes, residing in Seneca County Ohio, Henry Ickes, Susan, intermarried with Frederick Stiffler, Elizabeth, intermarried with Christian Carn, Catharine intermarried with Isaac Horn, and Joseph Ickes, residing in Bedford County, Penna., two grand-children, daughters of Mary, now dead, who was intermarried with John Hull, of Gabriel to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Garver, and Catharine intermarried with John McCreary, residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Wednesday the 2nd day of January, 1861, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 7, 1860.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE Bedford County Teachers' Institute, will hold its annual session in Bedford, to commence Wednesday, Dec. 26, at one o'clock, P. M., and to continue three days.

All "live" Teachers *will try* and all others *should try* to be present during the entire session. The hospitable citizens of Bedford will entertain so far as possible—all teachers who may attend during the Institute.

Teachers coming in during the forepart of the first day, will call on me, at Shuck's Store, where a committee will be in waiting to conduct them to the hospitable families by whom they will be entertained. GEORGE SIGAFOOS,

Dec. 7, 1860. County Superintendent.

P. S. Directors will please urge their Teachers to attend the Institute.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Juniata Township, some time in October last, a white and red spotted Heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Dec. 7, 1860.–c LEONARD BITNER.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine and settle the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the account of Mahlon Smith, administrator of the estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 17th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,

Nov. 30, 1860. Auditor.

THE ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.–3m

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS John Cessna, Esq., presented a petition setting forth that he is interested in the estate of Mrs. Jane Reiley, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, that said Jane Reiley, died in 1845, seized and possessed of the following real estate, viz: the eastern half of lot No., 188 in the general plan of Bedford, situate on Pitt Street and adjoining said street on the South, and lot No. 187, now Jonathan Horton's heirs on the east, that said intestate left a Husband, Christopher Reiley, who died in 1860, and issue six children or the decendants of six to wit, David Reiley, now dead, and whose interest belongs to petioner, Jane A. Reiley of Bedford, who also conveyed to petioner, Civilla, the wife of Jacob Stump, residing in Alleghany County, Md., Sarah the wife of James Kelly, residing in Allegheny County, Md., said James Kelly, being now dead, Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Collins, the said John, now residing in the Territory of Nebraska, and the said Elizabeth, having died before her mother, leaving issue James Collins, now of Nebraska and Daniel Collins, of Pittsburg, and Ruth, wife of James Berry, now dead, said James now residing in the State of Indiana, that when James Collins, owned the one twelfth part of said lot, petioner, purchased same at Sheriff Sale, that Jane A. Reiley, conveyed to petioner, the one fourth part of the interest of her sister Ruth, after said Ruth's death, that John Collins has no interest in said property, for the reason that his wife died prior to her mother, that James Berry, has no interest thereon, for the reason that his wife died during the existence of the estate of Christopher Reiley, as tenant by the curtesy that the title to said half lot, is now vested in the following parties and in the following proportions, to wit: In James Collins one forty-eighth, Daniel Collins, five forty-eights, Mrs. Cevilla Stump, ten forty-eights, Mrs. Sarah Kelly, ten forty eights, and John Cessna, twenty-two forty-eights.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises, on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1860, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 7, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE, at the house of *James S. Beckwith*, in Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa., on

Thursday, the 3d day of Jan., next,

All the *REAL ESTATE* which he purchased as the property of John, Thomas, and Henry S. King, not heretofore sold by him, including the John McIlnay tract, containing 206 acres, in Hopewell Township

ALSO,

The Hannah Alberti tract, containing 374¼ acres, situate in said township.

ALSO,

Part of the George F. Alberti tract, and part of the Maria Alberti tract, in said township.

ALSO,

Those parts of the John Boyd, William Davis, Isabella Davis, William Piper, John Hardin and James Wilson tracts lying and being on the Morrison's Cove side of the mountain.

ALSO,

The following Coal Lands in Broadtop township:

427 acres in the name of Mary Montgomery.
481 " " " John Montgomery.
71 " " " Mordecai Williams.

The above described lands will be sold in such parts as to suit purchasers, and Drafts of the whole, together with the subdivisions, will be exhibited on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms to suit purchasers and to be made known on day of sale.

JOHN CESSNA.

Dec. 7, 1860.–d

WHY NOT! WHY NOT!

SAVE YOUR MONEY,

By buying your Goods of

OSTER & CARN,

Cheap Side,

You'll find it the cheapest place in town to get all kinds of Goods.

They have just received a full and cheap assortment of new and cheap **WINTER GOODS.** Call and see.

Nov. 30, 1860.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND and OHIO BANK NOTES taken at par for GOODS or on ACCOUNT, at Cheap Side.

Nov. 30, 1860.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford Co., on Thursday, the 20th day of December, 1860, on the premises, the late residence of Henry Bender, dec'd, situate in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, consisting of a lot of ground containing one acre, all under cultivation, adjoining lands of Dr. Burch and Daniel Lingenfelter, having thereon erected a story and a half log frame house, stable and cooper shop, a well of excellent water at the door. This is a very desirable property, situated in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms of sale will be made known. At the same time and place the personal property will be sold, including cooper tools, stock and household furniture.

ADAM HADERMAN,
Nov. 23, 1860. Executor.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE FARM.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale the Farm on which Wm. Hurley now resides, situate in Juniata Township, containing 225 acres, more or less, of good slate gravel land. The improvements are a good two story Log House, with kitchen attached, large frame Bank Barn, and other improvements—also a splendid orchard of choice fruit.

One hundred and fifty acres of this land, is cleared and under fence.

If not sold by 1st Jan. next, it will be for rent. For terms apply to

NATHAN HURLEY.

Nov. 23, 1860.–*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Military Board of Auditors, of the 1st Brigade, and 16th Division, P. M., that they are required to meet at the public house of John Hafer, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 8th of January 1861, for the purpose of adjusting the Military accounts of said Brigade, also, the collectors of the different Boroughs and Townships of said Brigade, for the year 1860, are notified to meet said board, at the same time and place, for the purpose of having exonorations and abatements made and allowed.

LEMUEL EVANS, Brig. Gen.
Nov. 23, 1860. 1st B. 16th D., P. M.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary, on the last will and testament of Jacob Teeter, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township, notice is ther e fore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
Nov. 23, 1860.–c*.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Elias Hite, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, living in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HITE,
THOMAS FISHER,
Nov. 23, 1860.–* Adm'rs.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted, on the estate of Archibald Findley, late of Napier Township, to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE BECKLEY,
Nov. 23, 1860.–* Adm'r.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary upon the last will &c., of Henry Bender, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to the Estate to make payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM HADERMAN,
Nov. 30, 1860.–d Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of Elizabeth Black, late of Napier tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. W. TOMLINSON,
Nov. 23, 1860. Executor.

First and Last Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber on Book accounts, for Flour, Lumber, Store Goods, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make settlement, on or before the 15th day of Dec. next, either by *cash* or note, at 30, 60 or 90 days; or for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Buckwheat, for which the highest price will allowed in exchange for their accounts.

All persons neglecting this Notice will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for settlement, without respect to persons.

JOHN ALSIP.

Nov. 16, 1860.–d

$5.00 REWARD.

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, cum testamento anexo, on the estate of John Clark, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. A. B. CLARK,
Oct. 26, 1860. Adm'r.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, about the 1st of Sept. last, a black heifer, with some white on the back and belly, a star on her forehead, the left ear cut off, and a notch out of the under side of the right ear—supposed to be about 3 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

GEO. W. VICKROY.

Nov. 23, 1860–c.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.

Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 9, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

EVERYBODY should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentary, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 5, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head,
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach.

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Elderton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,

MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel $118,00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

Nov. 2, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

Oct. 26, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Joseph Shafer, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in West Providence Township, all persons indebted to said estate, are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the same forthwith for settlement. ABRAHAM SHAFER,

Oct. 26, 1860. Adm'r.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 26, 1860.–2m

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

is published every Friday morning, in Julian Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. M. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel old use and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST.

SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.--tf.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Admisistration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the estate of Ann Boor, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARTIN BOOR,

Nov. 2, 1860. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Peter Hyner, late of Napier township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

HENRY TAYLOR,

Nov. 2, 1860. Adm'r

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1860.

PROSPECTUS.

THE XXth Volume of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year The Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussions almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest.—Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to.

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample, but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum.)	$6
SEMI-WEEKLY (104 " " ")	$3
WEEKLY (52 " " ")	$2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5, Five for $11,25, Ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. FOR a club of Forty, we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1.20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance. Address,

THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau Street,

Nov. 16, 1860. New York.

Duff's College.

FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature.

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated for business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers. Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1,50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen; Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.

Address: P. DUFF & SONS,

Principals.

☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa, fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.

ALSO,

Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 18 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.

For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

Sept. 14, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will &c., of Christian Blattenberger, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

JACOB CROYLE.

Oct. 5, 1860. Executor.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS letters testimentary, to the estate of Sarah Sparks, late of West Providence township, dec'd, been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands, against the estate of the said deceased, will persent the same without delay, for settlement. JOSEPH FISHER,

Oct. 12, 1860. Executor.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞**Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!

ANOTHER NEW FIRM!

FERGUSON & LINE,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

Sept. 7, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S

July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Roble, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Prunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
B.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book; vials	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.

THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Jonathan Horton, late of Bedford Borough dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated to the subscriber at Bedford.

OLIVER HORTON,

Administrator of the Estate of J. Horton, dec'd.

Oct. 5, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Richard Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement to Wm. Gillan residing in said township.

JOHN LUMAN,

Residing in Allegheny township Somerset Co.

Oct. 5, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Henry Ickis, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY ICKIS,

JOSEPH ICKIS,

Oct. 26, 1860. Adm'rs.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

BEDFORD

MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. *Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines*, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,

June 1, 1860.–6m. *Machinist.*

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.

June 22, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

"WE aim for cheap side!" is the cry of all who are in want of a neat durable and cheap hat. OSTER & CARN

Oct. 26, 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, wit, a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,

C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY

FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Watford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.

S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*

J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,* Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.

Sept. 7, 1860.–3m

BOOT and SHOEMAKING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by John Bessor, in Bloody Run, where he is prepared to make to order BOOTS and SHOES, of all kinds, of the best quality, and on the shortest notice FOR CASH. Work warranted to please. He respectfully solicits the public patronage.

S. P. LEWIS.

Bloody Run, Oct. 12, 1860–3m.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber, having purchased the store in Clearville, Bedford County, Pa